

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Spain is again showing her teeth.

Pennsylvania miners are delivering the coal.

When Gen. Sherman said it there were no motor trucks.

The war situation has made every day a labor day, for all of us.

The allied drive seems to be gradually expanding itself into a sweep.

The loss of Mount Kemmel helps the Hun to realize how far away are the channel ports.

Captured Germans are generally opposed to the terrorism policy, probably for personal reasons.

Wilhelm says he knew what the war was about from the start. Well, he was in a position to know.

Announcement that the circus is on the way may help to reconcile some of us to the privations of war.

The national chamber of commerce is of opinion that the trade commission is exceeding the speed limit.

Ty Cobb has again gone over the top in the American league. Presently he is to take a fling at the Germans.

Not quite so promptly, but none the less surely, the allies are repeating Gen. Sheridan's Winchester performance.

There is more than one cause for anxiety lest all the boys do not come back. Some of them may marry French girls.

Secretary Redfield has been made a member of the priorities board, which is the first we have heard of him for a good while.

Don't neglect to keep the Chattanooga District fair on your visiting list. If it isn't there, it should be enrolled at once.

A Canadian newspaper remarks that "Foch is now acting on the theory that the only sort of tactics worth while are attacks."

Having disposed of the second or third manpower bill, it is hoped that congress will not again put to sleep the water power bill.

Spain also is not without spirit. The Kaiser may find himself before six months are gone by at war with the remaining neutrals.

Marat had his Charlotte Corday, and the central figure of the Russian terror, Lenin, seems to have fallen at the hands of a young girl.

School boys anticipate the return to their books with about the same pleasure that the crown prince looks forward to his return to Berlin.

It appears that Von Hertling has just discovered that he is too old for the position of German premier. They seem to age rapidly on that task.

New York City wanted its policemen exempted. But if all the men up to 45 are taken to the army the women can keep the rest of them in order.

Under the ruling of Atty. Gen. Thompson, widows will be required to emphasize the Confederate feature of widowhood in order to get state pensions.

The Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle contends to it as a war measure, but otherwise protests against the sacrilegious use of newspapers for wrapping paper.

A strike has been in progress among London policemen. The experience has served to convince the British capital that a police force is still needed.

Perhaps noting an item of some \$9,000,000 a month on the right side of the ledger was a factor in Uncle Sam's determination to take over the telephones.

Director McAdoo thinks if he can get the railroads placed in a deferred class, they ought to reciprocate by investing their increase of back pay in liberty bonds and thrift stamps.

The government's purchase of seed wheat to be sold to farmers may seem like a superfluous proceeding, but it is doubtless the purpose to interest those where wheat is not now grown.

Really, Mr. Bryan has never objected to the propulsion of French tanks with alcohol. It is the human tank nuisance at home which he and millions of others are striving so effectually to suppress.

Senator Hitchcock is not hankering for the job of ambassador to Great Britain. Before going to the senate, he ran a newspaper and he thinks that will be job enough for him when his term expires.

Richmond society ladies are getting in earnest about winning the war. They are rolling up their sleeves and going to work in munition factories. They are to be joined in this practical patriotism by the governor's wife.

Among the troops engaged in Flanders it is believed that the Fifty-ninth infantry brigade under our own Gen. Tyson is included, and numbered among the organizations are the Third Tennessee and the 114th machine gun company.

No one need worry as to our observing closely every regulation concerning the conservation of news paper. Certainly, it is not incumbent on a belated publication three-fourths of whose war news has already been published the afternoon before to raise such a point.

ARMY IN OVERALLS.

Besides the khaki army there is the army clad in overalls. It serves in factory and on farm, but for the success of our cause in this great war it is just as necessary that every man of the workmen's army is at the lathe or by the furrow as that the trenches are fully manned.

This day is given up to a recognition of the part which labor takes in the nation's economy, and especially that part of labor which has been formed into organizations.

The labor problem is becoming more and more acute. As the manpower of the nation is taken away from industry the need of skilled hands to do that work will become more pressing. American labor, since this country entered the war, has been constantly shown its loyalty.

Of the blood we are shedding abroad a larger proportion is from the veins of this class. Possibly the greatest element of our national strength is the fact that we had before we entered on this struggle given attention to the question of a well-paid, well-housed working population, constantly raised in the status of living.

There were few districts in the United States where dissatisfaction existed. Since the war began, the cost of living has increased in most industries, the wage scale has been adjusted so that labor, giving so many to fight the battles of our country, would not be required to go on a scale of stunted living.

Here in the south, too, more sympathetic interest has been taken in the matter of keeping in our community that intelligent and skilled class of workmen who are so necessary to the industrial progress of our country.

Never more than on Labor day, 1918, did the problems connected with labor loom larger and never was more earnest and patriotic effort being made for their solution.

Chattanooga as a great industrial community celebrates Labor day with marked respect for the men who today impressed all as they marched in their great parade.

TO END IT SURE ENOUGH.

There seems to be an almost universal sentiment that when peace comes, steps shall be taken to make a permanent peace. It is coming to be recognized that the war, with its awful sacrifices, will have been fought in vain if merely plants the seeds of another. It is this feeling that gives rise to the proposal and discussion of peace leagues, disarmament, arbitration and the like.

The president has suggested a league to enforce peace or an association of nations to preserve the peace, as he sometimes phrases it, but has never elaborated the plan with anything like minuteness of detail.

A mutual international obligation to keep the peace appeals to the imagination. But the form such a compact would take will be a matter of ever-increasing interest until disposed of by the peace conference. A league to enforce peace would necessarily involve some sort of central authority.

Have we ever considered who shall exercise this or just how far it may extend? Shall national aspirations and activities be subordinate to it? Will a simple tribunal for the adjudication of international disputes and grievances be deemed sufficient, or will the scheme adopted necessitate an elaborate arrangement for manipulating courts, legislatures, armies and navies—a world government in fact?

Can an effective league to enforce peace be devised which will leave the nations free? Would such a league necessarily require that it comprehend all nations? Assuming that a majority of nations—or at least the more powerful ones—form such a league, should the other nations be compelled to join in case they hesitate? Would it be made possible for a nation to withdraw if it became dissatisfied? Would the supreme organization be given power to levy taxes for its own support, without the approval of the individual nations, as well as to constitute courts and control armies and navies? Would a consistent nation, indeed, be permitted to have an army of its own?

If a supreme world organization shall be formed, the issue of where its authority left off and where that of the individual nation began would seem to be a perennial one. It has proved so in the American federal union which is composed of a homogeneous people as a world league would not be. There has been a perpetual conflict between federal and state rights, and federal rights have constantly prevailed. Would an international league gradually obliterate national boundaries along with national characteristics, languages and habits of life until it became a huge governmental machine? Would it blend the races into one race? If the league were less compact and powerful than here indicated, would it hold together? Would it prove to be the proverbial rope of sand?

The foregoing are some of the questions which naturally suggest themselves. They are questions which will have to be thrashed out in the peace conference. They may appear hopeless, but possibly they are not so. The world will be so exhausted with the war that a popular reaction against wars and armaments would be a natural sequence. This ought to be capitalized. It does seem as if something tangible might be accomplished without the surrender of national integrity or sovereignty. With a practically universal disarmament, which ought to be insisted upon as a basis, an international agreement constituting a competent international tribunal would seem feasible.

It will require a long time for the world to recover from the devastation and waste of the present war. With a high court to adjust peculiarly international questions and with the principle of self-determination in effect in the nations while the work of rehabilitation is in progress, public opinion to support the arrangement may reasonably be expected to develop. The world's capacity for self-government has reached or is approaching its supreme test. Shall reason or brute strength characterize the progress of the future?

If the world will disarm and recognize the right of self-determination, a good start will be made. It will give the weary warring nations a rest. Once everybody is sober and in a good humor, it may be possible to work out other details and safeguards.

Moralizing on the profiteering crusade of the barbers, the Philadelphia Inquirer is of the opinion that putting up the price of hair cuts will probably result in more long-haired men and fewer short-haired women.

CONSERVING THE ROADS.

Horace C. Carlisle has written a letter to the Montgomery Advertiser in which he gives expression to a novel view of the road problem. He is in agreement with us that the roads ought to be preserved because money to construct new ones may not be available for some time, but he differs from us in his plan of campaign. Some sections of Alabama are evidently different from what we know of this state because Mr. Carlisle says that they need rutts in the roads, and he, of course, perceives that the right sort of rutts cannot be produced and maintained unless wagons and other vehicles have the same width—or rather length—of axle.

He wants a law enacted by the state and to those who profess a desire to conform. For those who persist in using axles which operate to fill up the rutts, he would provide fines. Keeping open the rutts seems to be the main desideratum.

We also think the roads ought to be preserved or conserved, but we do not believe rutts are essential to that end—in this part of the country. We think that what is the matter now, we would stop up the rutts and keep them stopped. The length of axle would not be much of a consideration in bringing this about, but the width of the rutts is all important. We would have the state promote the use of wide tires. Narrow tires make rutts and that is just what we don't want in Tennessee. We think it would help greatly in solving the problem if a tax were levied on all wagons with tires narrower than a certain standard, say three and a half inches, which tax should be graduated up as the tire became narrower. We also believe that this tax should be comparatively light at first and gradually made heavier each succeeding year. No single expedient would, we believe, do more to preserve our roads.

Already it has been announced that the government will oppose the expenditure of money on new school-houses during the war, except for renewals, and it is altogether probable that a similar rule will be adopted to apply to road building except in cases of great emergency. It is high time, at any rate, that some measures should be inaugurated to check the profligate destruction of our costly highways.

RATHER SIGNIFICANT.

There are indications that the German retirement from Kemmel Hill and elsewhere in the Lys salient was voluntary. Here he managed to get away without much harassment, far different from his experience on the Somme, where he retreated in several places less than a mile.

The policy of withdrawal which of late has characterized the enemy's staff plans may be explained only in two ways. In most parts of the front it has been compelled by pressure. But unquestionably there is in part a disposition to straighten out the line. Already the front occupied takes up fifty miles less, and with the elimination of the Lys salient probably twenty-five miles more will be saved.

Is Ludendorff so short of men as to make this shortening necessary? Our intelligence department so far has not reported this. It must be, therefore, that the enemy is anticipating an attack in force somewhere else, and is gathering a surplus to meet it. The fact that the Americans have not been mentioned lately may indicate that our troops are being gathered in French Lorraine, and the next great blow will be struck for the German frontier. En route to Berlin will then have a definite meaning.

DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE.

It is pleasing to note that all the democratic nominees for the legislature are now on record in favor of the adoption of the federal amendment for equal suffrage. Col. Ed Watkins in a ringing speech before the Tennessee Bar association urged endorsement of the movement, and that great and influential organization was led by his eloquence and sound reasoning to pass unanimously a resolution in favor of equal suffrage. Since then, Hons. A. L. Emerson, L. D. Miller and J. O. Martin, the democratic candidates for the lower house, have signed a petition addressed to Senator Shields asking him to vote for the resolution submitting the federal amendment. So these candidates have made it impossible for their opponents to raise the suffrage issue. They are to be congratulated for their wise judgment and patriotism. They show themselves progressive democrats. They follow the lead of Woodrow Wilson, who has taken the position that the passage of this resolution would have an important psychological influence in the winning of the war. Now let the candidates declare themselves as frankly on all other matters. No criticism then will be possible.

According to the Knoxville Journal and Tribune, the employees and management of the William J. Oliver Manufacturing company, who are engaged in producing shells for the government in that city, voted unanimously to continue to work on Labor day and on Sunday preceding, and called Gen. Pershing of their decision.

The work proceeded in shifts and the employees in each shift engaged in a celebration as they were released from their tasks. This is an original and unique but none the less patriotic observance of the day dedicated to labor.

Attorney-General George W. Chambliss is of the sort of material to make an excellent prosecuting attorney. For years he has favored law enforcement. He is not one of those who has blown hot and cold on a subject. He was numbered with those who stood for cleaner conditions in this respect and at a time when it was by no means popular so to do, and when the prohibition laws were more or less of a farce, so far as their enforcement was concerned he courageously stood for law enforcement. Gen. Chambliss has appointed as his assistant, W. F. McLaughlin, a man with sympathies like his own, and we feel sure that the public will have no reason to feel that there is any lukewarm disposition in this office.

We are inclined to agree with the New York Tribune that the rejection of Blaise was not so much because he was a slacker and pacifist as because his fellow citizens had come to regard him as nothing more than a vulgar nuisance.

There is apparently no prospect that the patriots who insist on winning the war with their mouths will ever be able to forgive Henry Ford.

PICTURE OF GENTLEMAN WITH A FAMILY TRYING TO LOCATE HIS PLACE IN THE WAR



(Copyrighted by the New York Tribune)

THE DARDANELLES.

A writer in the Springfield Republican is somewhat critical of Senator Lodge's peace terms. He objects to them because they are more or less vague in some respects and incomplete in others. One point of their incompleteness is, he thinks, the omission of any provision looking to maintenance of peace in the future. Readers will remember that we also pointed out that defect.

Discussing the senator's demand that the Bosphorus and Dardanelles be neutralized, this writer declares that it is much easier to outline a lofty ideal like that than to put it into effect and maintain it. Which is even so. He thinks it better to leave the straits in possession of Turkey after compelling the dismantling of fortifications. This, of course, would depend somewhat on the other terms of settlement.

As we remember it, Senator Lodge's compilation called for the evacuation by Turkey of its European holdings, which are not large but quite important. They include the cities of Constantinople and Adrianople and the determination of their after-war possession may prove a bone of contention.

Once this matter was out of the way, the neutralizing of the straits would be simplified. With different nations controlling the opposite shores, it is not likely that either would agree for the other to fortify its side of the channel.

The navigation of the straits leading from the Mediterranean to the Black sea has long been the subject of international controversy. It may or may not continue to be a question. It is ever truly settled until it is settled right. That channel is an important artery of world commerce. Its freedom ought to be provided for and safeguarded. President Wilson declares for the principle of self-determination in the war settlement, which is just and democratic, but highways should not be subject to private ownership.

How to work out the disposal of European Turkey is a problem, but it is a small unit. Perhaps it might aid in the solution if the sentiment of the larger community round about was consulted about its terms and conditions.

Atty. Gen. Whitaker and his assistant, T. Pope Shepherd, who have just concluded long terms in their respective offices, alike testify as to the change of public sentiment with regard to the enforcement of the prohibition laws, and the growing ease with which cases under those laws are now successfully prosecuted. At first, it was almost impossible to secure indictments. The changed attitude of the public has brought about the difference. Now the number of cases is small, because crime has been reduced to a minimum. Our community is happy in this new situation and believes that after the salutary experience we will never relapse into the dreadful conditions which once seemed to set a premium on lawlessness.

Gen. Pershing is withdrawing American troops that have been brigaded with British and French divisions and organizing a 100 per cent. American army. What kind of showing this army will make for itself has already been indicated.

General E. Kirby-Smith, Editor The News:

It gave me pleasure to read in your paper today an editorial on my father, Gen. Edmund Kirby-Smith. I would like, however, to call your attention to an error that was made in his name. You spoke of him as Lieutenant-General, quoting from history. In Feb. 1918, Edmund Kirby-Smith was advanced to the rank of full general in the provisional army of the Confederate states, being one of the seven to attain to that rank in the Confederate army, and one of the distinguished.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S GOSPEL OF REACTION

(New York World.)

Declaring in effect that there is no way in which war can be prevented, Mr. Roosevelt said in the course of his speech at Springfield:

"When peace comes let us accept any reasonable proposal, whether calling for a league of nations or any other machinery which really offers some chance of lessening the number of future wars. But let us remember that any promise that such a league or other machinery will definitely do away with war is nonsense or sheer hypocrisy."

This is the familiar tory-junker argument in favor of returning to the military status quo ante, but does it represent anything more substantial than tory-junker opinion? Is mankind so perverse, is statesmanship so bankrupt that no means can be provided for safeguarding the world against a repetition of the horrors in which it has been submerged for more than four years? When this present conflict is ended, must the human race remain shackled to the military machine while it works out in semi-industrial slavery the stupendous debt that has been incurred in crushing Germany and her allies? Will the world be equally stupendous cost of a new program of preparedness?

It was estimated previous to this war that the nations of Europe alone were spending \$2,000,000,000 a year on their military establishments, and these expenditures found their highest justification in the claim that preparedness for war prevented war. All the thousands of millions that were poured out so lavishly prevented nothing. In the end civilization was plunged into the bloodiest and most disastrous war of all human history.

If the old preparedness proved worthless as a means of defense, what will the new preparedness cost and will it be less worthless? War has

been revolutionized in the last four years. Even Germany, after forty years of methodical preparation, was not ready for the kind of war that had to be fought, and was compelled to reorganize all of her military machinery and her finances and industries to meet the new situation.

A nation can be prepared for modern warfare only by putting it completely at war with itself. The single business of its activities and subordinating all of its activities to the single business of slaughter, it was recently estimated by one of the British labor members of parliament that if another war must be reckoned with after this war, the cost of preparation will not be \$2,000,000,000 a year but nearer \$20,000,000,000 a year, and these figures are not extravagant.

Unless there is a way out of this horrible situation in which we have all been caught, a condition of peace can be little preferable to a condition of war. The death toll will be low, but the economic burdens will be so great that civilization will remain perpetually in chains, staggering under a burden so colossal that the future can carry no hope. The German government will have been defeated but the German idea will have triumphed everywhere.

If Mr. Roosevelt be right, the war is already a failure, and the wisest thing that any nation can do is to patch up a peace with Germany at once, save all the lives that the war has cost, and expend the energies in making ready for the next war. Why bleed to death to no purpose?

Mr. Roosevelt, of course, is wrong—monstrously wrong. If this war means anything, it means that the tory-junker system is not only dead but damned. It can have no resurrection unless the selfishness of millions is poured out in which they are fighting. There is no salvation in the old formula of preparedness. This is now preeminently a war to end war, and a league of nations is the only way out of the Gogoltha of military madness. The old preparedness is sneered at or dismissed as a Utopian. It is today the one hope of a civilization weaning in blood and agony.

reasons are more hated by those who want to spite them for bad reasons than the Turks or the Bulgarians. Our enormous intellectual contempt for people who, with a perfectly good case to fight on, insist on setting up a bad one, naturally does not conciliate them. Between those who see the war as, for example, President Wilson sees it and those to whom it is only a squabble between two next doors, to be conducted by throwing a dead cat back and forward over the garden wall, there can be no friendly intercourse until the war is over.

Besides, the hatchet has to be buried between socialism and capitalism anything. Turkey or the Bulgarians, of course, do what we can to prevent capital from taking advantage of the war to undo the advances in civilization achieved by socialism during the last fifty years. But our first business is common to both parties; and that is to convince the Hohenzollerns that the military game is played out, and that if the Germans turn from their science and their music and their intellectual self-respect to fighting, we barbarians as they think us (not altogether without reason), can give them their bellyful of that and a little over, and indeed, that just in so far as we are comparative barbarians we have less to lose in civilization by turning our men into the trenches for an educational generation than they have.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN OPENS MONDAY
Dalton, Ga., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Field Agent Joiner, of Rome, opened the fourth liberty loan campaign in this county Sunday night by addressing a large and enthusiastic audience at Co. Huts. In the third loan, Co. Huts subscribers twice the amount asked for. No subscriptions were taken. Mr. Joiner merely talking of the coming loan, and urging the people when the time came, to subscribe liberally.

The liberty loan committee in this county is already well organized and is anxiously waiting for the coming of the 24th to get busy at the work which will result in getting Whitfield county's quota.

BURYING THE HATCHET
(George Bernard Shaw.)
War produces a pathological condition which passes through marked stages; and the patients who are in the delirium of high fever of the first stage should be carefully segregated from the convalescents. In other words, Europeans and Americans are very bad company for one another except on the battlefield.

As to the socialists, who have largely escaped the fever through previous inoculation with internationalism and through their freedom from illusions of capitalist civilization, they are hardly pleasant company for any one but themselves. They have been at war with the Hohenzollerns all their lives for good reasons; and they naturally have very little patience with people who, having spent all their lives licking the Hohenzollerns' back boots, now suddenly discover that the crown prince is a burglar and the Kaiser a discipline of Nietzsche. We who want to overthrow the Hohenzollerns for good

DETAILS GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL PLAN

BOYS WHO PASS REQUIREMENTS GIVEN SUPPORT.

Are Inducted Into Military Service and Assigned for Instruction.

Washington, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Numerous inquiries are coming into Washington from educational institutions and from parents in Tennessee regarding the plan under which the government will provide for the education and military training of the 18-year-old draft registrants. There is possibility of some slight modification, but the essential features of the plan are as follows: Any college having one hundred or more male students of military age may, on application, be designated by the war department as part of the students' army training corps. Colleges having less than this number may consolidate their student bodies with other institutions and thus become a part of the government training system, on approval of the war department. Any 18-year-old boy who can pass the entrance examination or produce a high school certificate, can matriculate at one of these colleges and on October 1 he will be inducted into military service by coming a part of the students' training corps.

From that time forward he will be under military protection, he will receive \$30 per month just the same as a private soldier on active duty. His tuition will be paid by the government. In addition, he will be under military discipline and control and it is the expectation that the boys will receive a year's academic work and as much more as the military situation permits. He will be given military instruction right along with his mental training. Boys not qualified to pass the college education examination will be placed in varied training.

Certificates of scholarship from the recognized preparatory schools will be accepted by the colleges as usual. All 18-year-old boys free from dependents whose status places them in class one, will be expected to go to the colleges under these conditions. Educational experience from all sections of the country has co-operated with the war department in formulating the plan, and it is the idea to give every 18-year-old boy who enters the service an opportunity for the training best suited to his natural ability and preference prior to calling him for active service.

A number of Tennessee institutions have already qualified for the students' army training corps. Those so far designated are as follows: West Tennessee Normal School and Buntyn Peabody College at Nashville; the Knoxville College of Technology, Vanderbilt University, University of Tennessee, and Norman College at Jefferson City; Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville; Tusculum College, Jefferson City; East Tennessee Normal School, Johnson City; Middle Tennessee Normal, Murfreesboro. Dr. A. A. Kinnannon of West Tennessee Normal School is today in behalf of his institution. W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee Negro Normal College, is in Washington making arrangements for his institution to be included in training corps.

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